

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1870.

War: War!! War!!!

Governor Holden, Commander-in-Chief, Colonel J. J. Young, Aid-de-Camp, Major-General Jones, Brigadier-General Douglas and Private Carrow, U. S. Marshal, of the N. C. S. M. have gone to Washington on important business.

"In peace there's nothing so becomes a man, As modest stillness and humility."

Brigadier General Dockery.

We see that Brigadier General Dockery, N. C. S. M., has announced his intention of addressing his fellow citizens at several points in this section of the State, commencing at Lillington on the 1st of July. It is not stated whether he will advocate his claims as a candidate for Congress on these occasions, or whether he is acting under orders of Major General A. J. Jones, and his purpose is to enroll the State Militia. Of course we cannot tell, if the latter supposition be correct, whether he will enlist any *man* or, or will receive companies for Colonel Kirk's regiment of State Troops. Applicants must apply directly to Brigadier General Dockery.

By the way, we see that the Governor has appointed three Radical candidates for Congress, and two aspirants, Major General Jones and Brogden, and any number of candidates for the Legislature, to take command of brigades and divisions in his military organization. We suppose these gentlemen will have military charge of the ballot-boxes, in order to maintain the freedom and purity of elections.

Major General Jones and his Brigadier Dockery, have such an exalted opinion of each others honesty and courage, that we have no doubt their commands will be benefited by the example of official regard and admiration mutually existing between their commanding officers. We have no doubt that Jones will do all he can to promote the Congressional aspirations of his immediate subordinate, and will turn the Division out to salute the Brigadier in honor of his election, should he be successful.

Third Congressional District.
The declination of Colonel BENNETT leaves the Conservatives without a Congressional candidate in this District. The duty of section now devolves upon the Executive Committee, by resolution of the Fayetteville Convention. We regard their action as very important, and arrangements are being made for an early meeting of the Committee, which will be duly announced.

The *Wadesboro' Argus* says the Committee should put forward the best and ablest man, whose disabilities have been removed, that can be secured, and mentions in this connection GILES LUTHER, of Robeson; H. C. WALL, and D. MALLOY, of Richmond; L. L. FOLK and J. M. WATTS, of Anson, and A. M. WADDELL, of New Hanover.

On the other hand, the *Wilmington Star* thinks it best not to put forward a candidate, at the late day at which it would be possible for the Committee to act. We have received letters advocating this view from two sources in the District worthy of consideration.

The resolution of the Fayetteville Convention, however, would seem to leave no discretion to the Committee, and their duty appears to be confined simply to the selection of a candidate in case the nominee declines.

We trust the papers of the District will give some thought to this matter, and we hope the members of the Committee will be favored with the advice of their friends in regard to it. As a member of that Committee, we invite the views of our friends, promising that all will receive due consideration.

Second Congressional District.

The death of Representative Heaton of the Second Congressional District has put the Radical aspirants into serious commotion. Either, who had retired from public life, has suddenly turned up, and Brogden has been waiting a long while for his reward. He has sacrificed the respect of his friends and his own self-respect, and grows anxious to get his pay.

But the negroes, whose large majorities in Edgecombe and Craven give the District to the Radicals, are for "putting in an appearance," and Jackson, of Edgecombe, is looming up as the prospective candidate. As Heaton's vacancy must be filled as well as a member elected for the new Congress, it will hardly be possible to cheat the colored people out of both. Their strength demands one of the places, and can command it.

Colonel Clarke will be a power in the Nominating Convention if he will only organize his regiment in time. By a judicious exercise of his prerogatives in the several counties of the District he could easily secure the prize and resign the Colonelcy.

Judge Thomas, the loyalist, who signed the ordinance of Secession, wants to go to Congress, and he will have the active and interested support of Judge Green, of Newbern, whose Radicalism is just new enough to be at a white heat, and would like to reap the reward of his devotion to "the flag" and to "the nation," by stepping into Judge Thomas' old shoes. Green seems to have waited to give in his experience until the physicians thought Heaton was sick unto death.

Then there is that enterprising carpet-bagger, Lehman, who has been after something ever since and before the State was reconstructed. He would like to go. But, unlike Thomas, his nomination will leave no vacancy, and he stands no chance. What an opportunity Galloway has lost by not holding on to his determination of moving to Newbern. He has not played his cards well.

As Jackson is the only prominent colored aspirant, we venture to say that Brogden, Clarke and Thomas will each court his influence, and give him the short term to secure his support for the long one. If Jackson is smart he will claim the nomination for the next Congress and let the three scoundrels fight it out for the vacancy.

Onslow Railroad.

We are glad to see that an earnest and active effort is being made to further the project of building a railroad from this city to some point on New River in Onslow county. We know of no improvement of a similar magnitude more important to Wilmington or to the people of Onslow. A direct road to Seneels Ferry, or Stone Bay, would be less than forty miles, over a level country, with no important streams to cross. The completion of this road would not only develop some of the best farming lands in New Hanover county, but by means of the river and railroad, would open almost the entire county of Onslow to our trade. In a business point of view it is impossible to calculate the advantages of this work. In proportion to its cost no road could be built or connection opened so beneficial to our city.

Then, too, a railroad skirting the Sound would add greatly to the comforts and pleasures of a residence here. A quick and cheap ride to the seacoast would enable all, rich and poor, to spend their holidays and their spare time enjoying the delightful and health-giving breezes of old Ocean. Innumerable places of entertainment would be established along the coast, and no one can fail to recognize the advantages of being able to leave the heat and dust of the city to white away a day or two upon the Sound.

The vast reduction in the prices of several articles which form no inconsiderable proportion of our daily food, which the completion of this road would effect, is an important consideration to make this enterprise a very popular one, and calculated to recommend it to our people. No head of a family could well refuse to subscribe aid to the road when he could be satisfied that there would be an annual reduction of twenty-five to one hundred dollars in the purchase of fish, oysters, vegetables, fruit, &c., for family consumption.

We believe that by fixing the shares of stock at fifty or twenty-five dollars, a very large sum can be raised in this city and county for this enterprise. Our business men can and will subscribe liberally, in order to secure the products of the rich section which would be brought into our cheap and quick connection with our market. Many would lend aid because they would save considerably in their household expenses, and very many others would take stock in order to have railroad communication with the sea coast. There are very few citizens in Wilmington, we are persuaded, who will not lend a helping hand to a greater or less degree.

We have had several conversations with gentlemen living along and near the line of the proposed road, and all think that liberal subscriptions could be secured to this project, payable in money, lands, work and crosses. The greatest interest is felt, and every one within five miles of the line would aid to build the road. Subscriptions to be paid in work and crosses could be made available at once, while those in lands would enable the Company to raise money for the purchase of the equipment of the road.

It is now, possibly, too late to undertake to popularize the enterprise, as we have advocated, before the meeting at Jacksonville on the Fourth of July, but our delegates can see what aid may be expected from the county and citizens of Onslow in case New Hanover will meet them half way. Much can be done here, and if we are assured that the people of Onslow will join us, the road can and will be built.

But why could not the city of Wilmington, in its corporate capacity, aid in such a work? No citizen could possibly object, whether he owned property or not. A subscription by the city of one hundred thousand dollars would secure the road beyond all doubt, and it could put its money in nothing which would confer greater benefits or make better returns. In interesting all our citizens in the enterprise by the means we propose, any objections to a liberal subscription upon the part of the city would be obviated.

We believe this road should and can be built. It is worth a strenuous effort.

For the Journal.

Sampson County.

At a meeting of the Radical party held at Penman's Cross Roads, Sampson county, June 25th, 1870, the following nominations were made:

For the Commons—Jas. R. Maxwell, Conservative.

For Commissioners—Hardy Daughtry, John Bullard, Lemmon H. Lee, D. A. Cooper, Radicals; Chas. Chesnut, Conservative.

For Sheriff—Jas. H. Robinson, Conservative.

For Register of Deeds—Wm. H. Johnson, Conservative.

For Treasurer—G. S. Bronson, Conservative.

For Surveyor—G. C. Williams, Radical.

For Coroner—Wm. H. Warren, Radical.

Question—What does this mean, nominating Conservatives on the Radical ticket?

Answer—It means using a few Conservatives as tools, to defeat the regular nominees of the Conservative party, and to elect the Radical ticket.

This is a Radical trick, and we hope no true Conservative will lend himself to any such unworthy purpose.

CONSERVATIVE.

Star will please copy.

Some Light.

The people and the Treasury were robbed of \$100,000 by the purchase of 8,000 acres of land for a penitentiary site. *Mum* has been the word with the Governor, and the amount he had bought it at. The Legislature heard of the fraud and passed an act that the Board should have the Legislature to pass upon the sale before the deed was made. This action of the Legislature broke the bargain.

Remember reader, that the Governor, and Ashley, of Cape Cod, and Menninger, of Hollisale, N. Y., and Jenkins the Treas-

urer, and Cebe Harris, Superintendent of Public Works, and Henderson Adams, are the papers which are to be returned by order of the Supreme Court, constitute the Board of Public Instruction.

These six worthies constitute the Governor's cabinet; they sold the land. This act requiring the approval of the Legislature was greatly in the way of the Governor and his cabinet.

When the Legislature assembled after recess, that body repealed the act requiring the sale of the land to be submitted for their approval, and passed an act allowing the Governor and his Cabinet to sell the land for \$50,000 to Bibles and Marshall Carrow, and that without advertising the same even for a day.

This is fraud so gross that some people call it robbery.

George W. Swenson paid \$241,000, mostly to bribe members of the Legislature. He paid much of it through Gen. Littlefield, Gov. Holden's confidential friend and partner in the *Standard* office.

Dr. Sloan, one of the Governor's Railroad Presidents, received \$200,000 of this \$241,000.

If the Governor is displeased with any one of these vile transactions, he has never had the honesty to say so.

Major Smith, the Governor's Railroad President, with the Governor's knowledge, (it is said) had a special train to take George W. Swenson out of the city, that he might avoid and escape the committee who were investigating these frauds.

But, where is the light? asks the reader. But what we are talking of is nothing to it.

The eight per cent. North Carolina Railroad bonds were sold at 65 cents in the dollar, when they were worth 100 cents. The State lost \$63,000 by this sale. The Treasurer made the sale to George W. Swenson and the Governor approved it.

Not comes the light. Hon. John T. Dewese, bosom friend of the Governor, requested a friend of the *Sentinel* to ask through its columns how much the Governor received for allowing the bonds to be sold at 65?

"Yes," said the Governor's honored friend, calling on God as a witness, "he received \$35,000 for allowing the bonds to go at sixty-five."

Dewese made this statement near twelve months ago. It came to our knowledge on yesterday.

Let us have light as well as peace.—"Oh these Ku-Klux."—*Raleigh Sentinel*.

Virginia Literary Societies Address of

Hon. George H. Pendleton.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, June 29.

The immense crowd of both sexes from all sections of the Union assembled in the University Hall to-night to hear the address before the literary societies by Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio. In coming forward he was received with applause.

The subject of the address was, "The constant, unrelenting progress of the human race in everything which tends to its civilization and elevation; that this progress is the result of the efforts of individual men; that every human life aids or retards it; and that the duty of every man is to develop to the largest extent every capacity of mind and soul and body, that he may contribute his just share to the general advancement of the race. This main idea was enforced by historic illustrations, comparisons of the civilization of the world at different epochs and in different countries. He alluded to the foundation of the University and to the lives and characteristics of its three great patrons, the splendid trinity of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Pendleton made the following reference to national affairs:

"It is true we are building up States in the wilds of the Rocky Mountains with wonderful rapidity; it is true, upon the continent with rail and wire and send our thoughts in an instant across the waters of old ocean itself; it is true we are advancing with unequalled speed towards the summit of national power and renown. So much the greater reason why we should not lag behind in the pathway of intellectual and literary culture. So much the greater reason that we should at all times remember that there is something better than national prosperity, something worthier our efforts than physical power and material wealth. Let us find with hope an incentive in the fact that the ages of greatest physical activity have been those of the greatest intellectual impulses.

Mr. Pendleton said the true test of the worthiness of the age is to be sought in ourselves, which each thinking man should put to himself in the secrecy of his heart: "Learning by experience, teaching by example."

The address gave great satisfaction to all hearers, and Mr. Pendleton was frequently interrupted with applause during its delivery.

Light on Life Insurance.

The facts respecting the paid up life insurance policy intended for General Grant are gradually coming to the surface. We are informed by the Evening Post that the scheme was first started by General Horace Porter, one of the military secretaries of the late General Grant, who, it seems, is employed as an agent to procure business for the Equitable Life Company, and as such, receives a handsome commission for every policy that is issued upon his selection. A paid up policy of \$50,000, which would cost \$27,000 in cash, would give to Mr. Wheeler about \$1,500 as commission. Accordingly, General Porter is said to have written and put into Wheeler's hands a letter asking upon friends of the President to subscribe the sum of \$100,000 for this purpose; and with this letter Mr. Wheeler went about among some prominent Republican politicians and office holders, endeavoring to obtain their subscriptions. In this city, as we understand, he succeeded in procuring subscriptions to the amount of \$8,000; and, as the Evening Post states, he had also realized \$10,000 from office holders and others in Philadelphia. Among the subscribers in this city we learn that the Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, Collector of the Port, was a donor for the liberal contribution of \$1,000.

Mr. Henry Clews, the handsome and wealthy banker of Wall street, was also down for \$1,000, and some other officials and politicians of various rank had signed the subscription paper. The Hon. Thomas Murphy, however, though he had been applied to, had not signed. Gen. Jones, the Postmaster, was mentioned in a memorandum in the hands of Wheeler, and the subject was about to be urged upon his attention, when the publication of the scheme by the independent press arrested his further progress. It was expected that Gen. Jones would furnish at least \$1,000, Mr. Cornell, the Surveyor of the Port, Gen. Merritt, the Naval Officer, and Judge Folger, the Sub-Treasurer had neither of them shown any willingness to contribute, though we dare say they had been applied to. Some contributions had also been promised by subordinate officials, and there is no doubt that the whole sum of \$27,000 would have been made up ere this, and the policy put into the hands of General Grant, but for the untimely noise made about the matter by the meddlesome newspaper.

N. Y. Sun (Rep.).

Annual Commencement at the Academy of the Incarnate Word, Wilmington, N. C.

We express the judgment of the crowded hall in declaring the dramatic performance to have been charmingly executed. Poetry, pointed declamation and beauty of scene, were all there. The graceful entrance of the Israelite band in their amble robes of captivity was only excelled by the magnificent *Lebanon*, which was indeed throughout well dramatized, whilst the denouncement of Belshazzar from the lips of the others were, to the delight of all, beautifully terminated by a touching eulogium on the loved Temple of Solomon.

"Oh, Judah! let thy captive Son's desire Thy far famed Temple's bow more, Fallen is thy Temple, Solomon, Thy altar, thy King's throne, Thy walls, thy shrines, thy gates, thy towers, With all their shining gems, thy burnished gold, A Fane, perfect, so bright and fair, For God Himself was wont to inhabit there. Between the Cherubim his glory shone, The High Priest alone the dazzling splendor of gold."

How fondly did the Tyrean artist strive His name to latest time should live, Suggested the stranger wandered to behold; Gold were the tablets, and the vases gold, Of Cedar such an ample store, Should wealth the stranger yielded to no more. Bending before the Ruler of the sky; We might the Royal forehead cry, Will God in very deed, inhabit here.

As the captive Jews retired at the sound of the opening of Belshazzar's Feast, the curtain was drawn, and a truly royal scene was presented to view. Enthroned sat Belshazzar, at his feet the banquet spread, and around his princely court, (it is said) had a special train to take George W. Swenson out of the city, that he might avoid and escape the committee who were investigating these frauds.

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COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE CAPE FEAR ACADEMY.

The Theatre was crowded yesterday afternoon to witness the closing exercises of the Cape Fear Academy. At 6 o'clock P. M. the exercises were opened by prayer from the Rev. A. A. Watson, D. D.

General Colston addressed his patrons and students in a few but appropriate remarks. He was willing that the Academy should be judged by the results it had produced in the two years in which it had been in operation. The announcement that the old corps of teachers had been re-engaged for the ensuing year was warmly applauded by parents and pupils.

General Colston stated that those Cadets who were awarded a Medal for Conduct were such as had not received a single demerit during the year. Those who obtained certificates in conduct such as received less than thirty demerits.

He further explained that only the more advanced Cadets obtained Medals in studies, and only those who had stood excellent in the studies for which the Medals were awarded.

He read the following report, and the Cadets stepped forward in turn and received their rewards for conduct.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Capital Square, \$464 25
Board of Internal Improvements, 375 00
Comptroller's Department, 2,250 00
Council of State, 797 60
Executive Department, 6,099 55
Legislative Mansion, 1,069 30
Fugitives from justice, 2,400 00
Superintendent Public Buildings, 500 00

Aggregate of general expenses, \$12,956 70

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